FRANK A. MUNSEY

PUBLICATION OFFICE, Tenth and D Streets.

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OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT--AS IT OUGHT TO BE.

ters of the conflagration.

city was unprotected. If a fire had Boston. broken in the far northwestern portion, considerable time must have elapsed be- a considerable portion of the local fire-

that Washington's Fire Department is the United States.

Seeing is believing. Ocular demonstra- | just about one-half the size it ought to be tion is more convincing than any amount This declaration is based upon the ter-'ington's com- ritorial conditions obtaining here, as well ss, has had an as upon a comparison with other cities. ne inadequacy In this city each fire company covers a nt than which district of 2.87 square miles, almost uld be asked. double that covered in New York and last Saturday, Philadelphia; three times greater than ire parapher- a company's territory in Baltimore, Bufe-fighters, and falo, Cincinnati, or New Otleans, four it was all they could do to become mas- times larger than in Milwaukee and Louisville, six times larger than in San Fran-Meanwhile every other section of the cisco, and seven times larger than in

fore a part of the apparatus engaged on fighting apparatus is antiquated and the iver front could have been dispatch- worn out, and that we have not here a ed to the scene of the second fire. As- single engine which is actually rated as suming that a third fire had started in belonging to the first class. What we the busines section, and it will be seen | need is more and better apparatus, more in what a frightful predicament the prop- and better engine houses, more men, and erty interests of the town would have a high pressure water service. Besides been. Congress has no right to involve all these we should have a combination the people of the District and their prop- police and fire boat. These are not arbi trary demands; they are dictated by the The statement has been made officially actual necessities of the Capital City of

THE SCULPTOR'S ART IN WASHINGTON'S PUBLIC PLACES

HE competition of designs for the | monuments in this city are on a scale and a scale commensurate with the dignity of the Capital of a great nation. That this was a much-needed result the works to which there is at present no petty efforts of the sculptor's art at present disfiguring this city abundantly attest. Many of our public parks are disfigured rather than otherwise by the abled the sculptors taking part in the

truth of this statement; such monu- Capital. The design which has been semental abortions as Greenough's Wash- lected -that of Mr. Shrady-is characterthe "hobby horse" of Lafayette Square, is hoped, lead the way to worthier and others flash at once upon the mind. achievements of like character in the fu-With very few exceptions, indeed, the ture than hove been made in the past.

proposed Grant Memorial has in a style utterly at variance with what called forth monumental forms on a foreign visitor would naturally expect to find in a great capital; for the principal European cities are adorned with parallel in Washington.

The munificent appropriation made by Congress for the Grant Memorial has ennuments to eminent men which are competition to make their designs on a grand scale, worthy of the dignity of the Everyone can point to examples of the subject, of the nation, and of the nation's ington the statue to the same pre- ized by magnificence of scale and simeminent hero in the circle of that name, | plicity and grandeur of effect, and will, it

CONFOUNDING LABOR'S OPPONENTS

By SAMUEL GOMPERS, in the "American Federationist."

work done by the Government and twelve hour system. contract or subcontract, has been intro- engaged at different furnaces in the smeltduced in the House of Representatives by ing of steel for one and the same forging, the Hon. John J. Gardner, of New Jersey. or casting; and, therefore, it is not only The Committee on Labor of the House possible but now the practice, that four has had the bill under consideration and different crews of men often work at several hearings have been had thereon. different heats-for one casting and forg-Some of the most noted and able attorneys of the United States have been in That there must of necessity be condiconstant attendance at the committee's tions exactly alike in all of these heats, hearings, representing particularly the for otherwise the slightest variation in Cramp Ship Company and the Bethlehem any one of the four heats would ruin the Steel Works. The legislative committee casting or forging. Hence if this can be and the president of the American Fed- done now, there cannot be any obstacle eration of Labor have also been in daily in the way of men of equal skill taking attendance at the hearings, representing over an unfinished heat under an eight-

During the hearings peculiar circumthemselves, which exposed the inconsistthe high grade required for armor plate any basis in fact. and guns within eight hours, and that Apart from this, the opponents to the It is impossible to turn over a heat of eight-hour bill claim that they are not steel to other workmen of equal skill opposed to the eight-hour system, if it without deterioration of the quality.

refuted by disinterested and competent, they have put upon the stand, they have practical witnesses, brought forward by endeavored to prove that the "system" labor's representatives. It has been is impossible. Whenever this inconsistshown that the very thing now contended against is now practiced with men work-

S is generally known, a bill re- ings are now turned over from one set stricting the hours of labor on all of men to another, under the ten and

for the Government, whether by That different sets or crews of men are

hour rule.

Personal investigation as well as textistances and contradictions have presented mony gleaned after the close of the hearings before the House Committee on Laency of the opponents' position. One of bor, have demonstrated, beyond question the main contentions of the opposition is that the opposition to the eight-hour bill that it is impossible to produce steel of upon this ground is absolutely without

were generally applied in the industry of This contention has been successfully the country, yet, by the only witnesses the very thing now contended by practiced with men work-twelve hour shifts; that is, a heats, forgings and cast-

OF RURAL FREE DELIVERY DAILY NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION

By Representative ERNEST F. ACHESON, of Pennsylvania.

HE introduction of the rural free the superintendent gave me the names of be taken as a fair example. It adjoins delivery system. Allegheny county on the south, and no I believe that the establishment of the county is 889 square miles. The rural delivery system was inaugu-

rated in the county nearly four years ago, newspapers of Wheeling, Philadelphia, and and two years ago a complete system was New York, as the papers published in all put into operation, with 97 carriers and these cities have subscribers throughout one wagon. These carriers serve an aver- the county. age of over 100 families each, or more than 10,000 families. The superintendent seeat many counties of the United States ing the routes, he has made inquiries concerning the circulation of the daily newspapers, and finds that every family takes from one to four daily.

It is the exception where a daily newspaper fails to get into any house along a daily newspapers, a good many three, and the rural districts.

delivery system has had a wonder- some who were the subscribers for four ful effect on the circulation of dailies. Camparatively few of these perdaily newspapers. In my home- sons were readers of the daily newspapers Washington county, Pa .- the results may before the introduction of the rural free

part of it is more than sixty miles from rural free delivery system in Washington the city of Pittsburg. The area of the county has added from 10,000 to 15,000 to the circulation of the Pittsburg daily newspapers. It has also helped the daily

The service has been established in a of the service tells me that, when inspect- and I presume the effect on daily newspaper circulation has been the same everywhere. It might be said that every new rural route means 100 new readers of the daily newspapers. This necessarily must have a great influence in the spread ing of intelligence and the knowledge of rural route. Very many farmers take two the affairs of the day among the people of

Obstacles.

"Now, my dear, marry him. He is old, it is true, but he has money." "But, mamma, the man may live for tricals." months!"-Life.

In Connecticut.

Farmer-That field there is tobacco. Visitor-Is it really? When-er-when do the cigars begin to grow out?-Summerville Journal.

Worst Kind.

since they took part in the private thea-"Professional jealousy?"
"Worse than that—amateur jealousy."-

Deprecatory.

THE EVENING TIMES. THE EVOLUTION AND INFLUENCE OF THE NEWSPAPER CARTOON

By THOMAS NAST, the Famous Tweed Ring Cartoonist.

vain of his eccentric attire, that while cartoon. serving mass one morning he observed Beginning in France, and overrunning

his mirth, made a hasty sketch of the events passing before it. hunchback abbe, exaggerating in size the Gautier mentions a Spanish cartoonist,

the affectations of the artificial.

grotesques that have come down to us lesser name have kept Great Britain in from earliest Egyptian times. The Greeks good humor for two generations. employed pictures to emphasize their It has been reserved for America, howthrough the Middle Ages there were caturists, which, for lack of a better title,

HE story is told of an abbe of the numberless examples of "grotesqueries" | may be called personal cartoonists-men seventeenth century, who was as which, curiously enough, were used in en- who seize upon the characterists of an deformed in figure as he was ri- fercing the doctrines of the church by individual and so exaggerate them that and in that respect is unique. Every night diculous in dress, and as sensitive means of satirizing the devil. But the the subject of the cartoons are known by

smile of contempt on the face of one of into Holland, and thence across the hundred years ago, Gillray by name, who South and the far West. The result is the courtiers present, and determined to channel into England, the flood of cari- had this faculty of dissecting his subject that we have a harder contract in satisfyavenge himself by serving a process upon caturists carried everything before it; and until he found his weakest point and then ing the desires of our audiences than him for appearance in court the following it is safe to say that we read the history of the times with clearer vision and with The offender, M. de Lasson by name, more accuracy of detail for the mirror to be reincarnated in America. Gillray needed. knowing that things would go hard with which the caricaturists held up to reflect him unless he could show some reason for the striking peculiarities of the men and He would sit in his publisher's window no great damage done to the box office.

six black caps and their waistcoats in Francisco Gaya y Lucientes, a mixture of feature by which a man would be recogwhich he was wont to appear; and when Rembrandt, Watteau, and Rabelais, who nized by his acquaintances. He rememhe was solemnly asked to show cause for preceded the two great caricaturists of holy church, he suddenly displayed before George Cruikshank, in England, and Mons. his judges the caricature of the abbe as Charlet, in France. Charlet is known as faithfully reproduced in his art. "excuse." The likeness was so ex- the father of modern social caricature, cellent and the cartoon so grotesque that and holds as good title to his position as the entire court fell to laughing and the does Philipau to that of the father of accused was liberated without a repri- comic journalism, with "Le Charivari," the strongest paper of its kind. Then This is the first authentic case of the came "Punch" in England, which still repower of the cartoon in a hall of justice; tains its sub-title of the London but it illustrates the power of the pencil | Charivari, for over sixty years the faithin depicting the follies of the foolish and ful, if not the most highly polished, reflector of British life. Upon its staff John There is no telling when the art of Leech, Richard Doyle, John Fenniel, caricature began. There are a number of George du Maurier, and a dozen men of

satire, and so did the Romans. All ever, to bring forth a new race of cari-

POEM ON JOHN BROWN

By EUGENE F. WARE.

Except as men may make them;

Men are not great except they do and dare;

Have destinies that take them,

The why and where all questionings defy,

Far back in youthful nurture,

Prophetic facts that constitute the why.

From braving the unequal;

All glory comes from daring to begin.

That, reckless of the sequel,

Fights long and well, whether it lose or win.

Fame shall placard upon the walls of time.

He dared begin when failure was a crime.

When over Africa

Whose faith, whose fight, whose failing

Shall sweep the lake-gemmed uplands with its surge;

Shall gleam with spires and palaces and domes,

With summer groves surrounding stately homes;

Fame loves the state,

Despite the unavailing:

When as with trum pet

Of the Archangel Michael

Those, in constellat ions,

Culture shall bid a colored race emerge;

Is heard the noise of nations;

Shall tell of valor and recount with praise

Cradles of freedom, then of ancient days,

The statued bronze shall glitter in the sun

"John Brown of Kansast

He lost,

He dared begin;

But losing won."

O'erlooking both Ny anzas.

With rugged lettering:

The philosophic searcher;

That bear them on, not knowing why or where.

States are not great

But states, like men,

The why repels

Until we find,

All merit comes

And there is one

He dared begin,

Some future cycle

When busy cities,

With marts wherein

There fugitive orators

To cultured freemen

Stories of Kansas

From boulevards

And of Lacedaemon.

about his physical deformery as he was eighteenth century was the heyday of the the most prominent features in their physical, mental or moral make-up.

passed, and fasten in his memory every good scenic effects, something spectacubered every story that related to the eye, and the Saint James Street of 1800 is

Perhaps we Americans look at the droll side of life more than other people, but certain it is we have more and better cartoonists than elsewhere. The very quickness with which we see the point of a joke demands equal facility in portraying drollery in a cartoon. We sketch traying droilery in a cartoon. We sketch boldly and leave much of the unnecessary detail to our slower cousins. Then, too, our public events happen with such startling rapidity that a cartoon of yeaterday's doings would be flat today, and we must keep years much slive and he we must keep very much alive and be ready for a political change over night.

ready for a postical change over night.

In other words, the alert American must have depicted in his cartoon the very traits of character that have made him what he is—the quickest and brightest of

LEO AND HIS ALMONER.

The death of Cardinal Ciasca, who died recently, recalls a very pleasing an edote of Pope Leo. Cardinal Ciasca was a singularly brusque, angular, and austere prelate. This was due perhaps, to the fact that he was originally a monk of the strictest branch of the Augustinian Order, and it was as general of the latter that he first attracted the attention of the present Pontiff by his economy and integrity. One day when the Pope was receiving Father Ciasca he said he was particularly glad to see him, as he wished to make arrangments with him for the settlement of a debt which he felt that he owed to the Augustinian

The general was totally at a loss to understand what was meant until Leo XIII explained that when, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the first Napoleon, after his conquest of Italy, had ordered the sale of all monastic property, the Pecci family had taken advantage of the fact to purchase the Augustinian monastery at Carpenito. The Pope added. "My father often spoke about restoring this property to the order from which it had been taken by Napoleon, but the circumstances were not then favorable for any such step. But I think that the moment has now come to fulfill his wishes and to pay the debt of the family." And, thereupon, he not merely handed to the general of the Aurustinians the title deeds of the property in question, but likewise a sum of 100,000 francs, to be employed in restoring the monastery for the purpose

for which it was originally intended. Some time later Father Ciasca requested an audience of the Pope, and returned to him a sum of 60,000 francs, informing him that the repairs and the necessary alterations had been executed far more cheaply than anticipated. This delighted Leo XIII, for he had been accustomed throughout his long reign to find more often than not that the original estimates had been inadequate, and that he was generally called upon to pay more than he intended. After that he saw Father Ciasca often, appointed him seceretary general of the Propaganda and archbishop in partibus infidelium. As such the Pope intrusted him with the distribution of his own particular alms and charities. He became a kind of lord high almoner at the Vatican. In course of time the archbishop was raised to the rank of cardinal, and his death has been a severe blow to the aged Pontiff.

A SORDID MAID

He wrote sweet sonnets to her eyes. Her lips, her brow, her hair; mpassioned gems of polished thought, And flights of fancy rare. She thanked him with a radiant smile

And praised his graceful art, So every day he poured in rhyme The yearnings of his heart. But since he saw his poems in print, A nom de plume abo He keeps to prose and hints no more of poesy or love. While with the proceeds of his lines Her lovely self she decks;

For she sent them to the magazines And gathered in the checks.

DEMAND FOR STARS AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF THEATERGOERS

By W. H. RAPLEY, Manager of the National Theater.

of the theatergoing public of all the cities of the country during the season you will find in our audiences people from New York, Chicago, True, there was one man in London a St. Louis, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the unmercifully pricking it with his drawing have the theaters of any other large city. pencil; but with him the race died out, In some cities a good play is all that is In other places, if the company was a close observer of people and events, is good, the play may be indifferent and and watch the fops of the court as they Again, in some cities all that is asked is

7 ASHINGTON'S theatergoing | bother his head about any of these things public is a composite picture if he can keep stars billed straight through

My many years' experience in Washingon has taught me these things about the theatrical demands of the theatergoing public of the National Capital:

First, there must be a star. Without a star it is hard to awaken public interest. But don't think it stops there. That would be too easy. Not only must we have a star, but we must have a good ompany behind the star. Nor is that all. The play must be

Now, there you are: Star, good com pany and good play. When you supply those in Washington good patronage is the result. Washington wants the best and only the best and is willing to pay for Elsewhere the manager need not it.

his unseemly mirth and indignity to the latter half of the enterty. traits of character of those in the public SENATOR MARK HANNA PICTURED BY A SOUTHRON

and he charmed them as he charms all meet Mr. Hanna and have speech with him without feeling something of his overmastering good-heartedness and his transcendent intellectual force, his great humanism and all-embracing spirit of comradery. To the impulsive and everern nature no other man conspicuous in our national life is qualified to appeal half so powerfully as Mr. Hanna. But politics has kept him and the South apart, and in the partisan sense he and the South are certain to remain separated. In politics it is impossible and certainly undesirable for the South to come around to him. Equally impossible and by himself undesired is it for him in the political ense to cross the Potomac. The South will remain Democratic; Mr. Hanna will remain Republican. This much is in the

nature of things, and is so evident as to warrant no discussion But a greatly needed and most urgently lesirable condition is that the South should know the man Hanna personally as he is. He already knows the South for the best it contains, and in the material and practical sense the South does not ossess on this good April day any other friend so powerful and so perfectly sincere. The man is the very essence of sincerity. He is entirely ignorant of every method of demonstrating himself to be

This is why Mr. Hanna has been maligned. His greatest virtue has leat venom to aspersion, and that very quality of

THE other day in Charlottesville | perverted by critics who never saw him Southerners saw Mr. Hanna at his as to deceive our people into regarding best, says Lucien Julian Walker him as a man no more like the real leader in the "Birmingham Age-Herald," that he is than mud is like marble.

Mr. Hanna, to shift the comparison men who come within the abundant sun- bears no more resemblance to the Mark shine of his genial presence. No man can Hanna of the partisan cartoonist and chatterer of paragraphs in false syntax than he bears to King Henry VIII-and everybody of every political view confesses that Mr. Hanna's private life is above the compass of the swiftest shaft from the bow of malignity; and to his inpresent good-will of our emotional South- nate humanity, which we call by the other name of democracy, a million workingmen appeal today.

To the South Mr. Hanna sent three months ago the most memorable message of material value yet sent to that part of the Republic by any one man-sent it through the "Age-Herald" and made me its grateful bearer. The other day in Charlottesville he in part repeated that message, dwelling again upon his firm faith that in good time the great industrial centre of America would be transferred to Alabama and a part of Tennessee-to a territory of which Birmingham is the natural capital. Mr. Hanna speaks with authority that is of immense significance, for he is one of the greatest and most successful business men on this continent. He has been nearly forty years in active business and has made for himself an ample fortune. If he be not a competent judge of business and industrial conditions, where shall we look for such a judge?

In his remarkable interview in the "Age-Herald" he proclaimed his abundant faith in the whole South, as regards material greatness, and specifically dwelt upon the greatness of Alabama and Bir-

This is not politics; it is practical om to aspersion, and that very quality of his which Southerners most of all would esteem manliest and bravest has been so erful friend and a "jolly good fellow."

HOW MEN AND WOMEN ACT IN THE DENTIST'S CHAIR

tunity for observing the varying not utter one word of complaint. distinctive actions of men and

physical suffering. ments that he chooses to use, without hard to draw a distinguishing line. ject himself to another siege of torture, he has been subjected. and so he gives the dentist's office a wide

are cowards when facing a dental chair; teeth she wants them treated in the best nor is it true that all women are brave possible way, no matter how much physiunder similar circumstances; but taken cal suffering is involved. She will sit as a class, and viewed under the inspect- for a whole day and subject herself to ing glass of the D. D. S., women show any sort of treatment in order to have a to endure treatment which at the best is natural defect remedied. This, of course, anything but pleasant.

"The actions of a man in my chair are the result. as different from those of a woman as | "In justice to the men it must be said, day is from night," he said. "In the first that in cases of sudden shock they have place a woman will present herself at the more nerve than women. This is evident appointed time, trembling, perhaps, but in the pulling of a tooth. A man stands how great the pain may be. She gets where endurance enters into the operation into the chair, settles back against the he is not her equal in point of nerve in head-rest, and though she may flinch any respect."

ENTISTS have an excellent oppor- | when the nerves are aggravated, she will "A man comes in maintaining a bluster-

women while enduring the in- ing, bravado attitude, and gets into the ense pain usually accompanying dental chair with so much apparent resignation surgery, and they are authority for the seen a man in a dentist's office before statement that men are "natural born you would declare he was woman's supercowards" when it comes to facing an op- | ior in point of bravery at every point. eration which they know will set their But just wait. The minute you begin nerves to jumping and cause them much to hurt him you hear something, and this something depends upon the religious tendencies of the particular man. If he is A woman will sit for hours and allow profane he swears, and if he is not given a dentist to gouge and prod her gums to profanity he uses language so close to with any number of sharp steel instru- a violation of moral law that it is rather

whimpering, and if the operation is not operation and when told to come back the "The woman will go through the first completed she will come back the next following day will agree to do so. What day and have the painful ordeal repeated. is more, she will keep her word. But a But a man! Not so with him, says the man will go away gnashing his teeth, and 'Chicago Tribune." He may show up for the chances are you won't see him again the first day's treatment, but the chances for a week. You have to use all sorts are that on the second day his appoint- of means to get him back. The fact of ment will remain unkept. He hasn't the the matter is he hasn't the courage to necessary nerve and inclination to sub- undergo a repetition of the pain to which

"There is another great difference between men and women which involves It is not a fact, however, that all men personal pride. If a woman has bad more courage than men when called upon crooked tooth straightened or some other is largely a matter of pride, but a man A Chicago dentist has observed the dis- won't do it. He wants good work, cerinctive characteristics of men and wo- tainly, but he wants it done in the least men who occupy his chair from day to painful manner, and isn't so particular day, and has gathered some interesting about his personal appearance that he is willing to endure 'torture' to bring about

determined to see it through, no matter this ordeal better than a woman, but

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF WEALTH

By Mrs. RUSSELL SAGE.

but to the giver.

his purse in his hand and with sympathy | years ago felt this responsibility more | ity. What the rich expend in this way. in his heart.

HE greatest responsibility of made a personal visit, and took the money | become a social obligation. But because wealth is to distribute a large with them. Mrs. Vanderbilt used to draw it is true that the actual weight of reproportion of it where it will lo \$5,000 from the bank at a time for various sponsibility is not so much felt. it does is the first responsibility wealth brings. currency. She was always interested in done. who are helping and to those who are realize that the responsibility rests upon this disproportion lays a very heavy rehelped; for the responsibility of giving them to take a personal interest in those sponsibility upon them, and they accept it. is not alone to those to whom one gives, who are thus brought near to them through the action of human sympathy. club, for pictures, for travel, for luxury,

turn-it was their daily habit to respond Queen and of the women of title-all this | Those who have wealth must and do

The following gives the meaning of the

Vanderbilt, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Robert Min- zaars abroad for charity, the booths of the last the luxuries of the larger class.

the most good. Judicious charity charities, and distribute it personally in not follow that just as much is not being And by charity I mean not only the giv- knowing how it was used and who profited Persons of wealth must feel responsiing of money-I mean the personal inter- by it. That is the true spirit of responsi- bility from the very fact that they are est in charitable work, without which the bility in those who have wealth-not to the minority of the world, and that they money giving, important and necessary as feel that their duty is done when they rule the majority. The majority are poer. it is, loses much of its value, both to those have subscribed or mailed a check, but to The minority must, therefore, feel that

The rich man who spends money for his I do not say that the women of forty is not, however, shirking this responsibilthan do the women of today, only now does not amount to so much as what the Forty years ago the wealthy women of charitable giving has taken a little dif- poor expend for beer and tobacco. For New York were most generous. Giving ferent form. Instead of a consecration, it the rich, being the minority, their more was to them a consecration. Mrs. W. H. has perhaps become more a fad. The ba- expensive luxuries do not cost so much

bountifully and carefully to the constant | display of pomp and benevolence indicates | realize that the world is divided into two appeals made to them for aid. They were the faddish character of a great deal of classes-those who help and those who not satisfied merely to send a check to the so-called "charity" of today, and that have to be helped. The chief responsibile some charitable institution. They usually to be interested in some philanthropy has ity of wealth is in the helping.

"Rose and Mabel have never spoken

Life grows richer as it grows old. The setting sun reddens the stream

Manager—I can't pay salaries 1 is week.
Actor—But I must live!
"Oh, now, don't get bull-heade !!"—Life.

Painters of Four Madonnas. REFLECTIONS. By ETHELWYN WETHERALD.

The brilliance of one mind is a public square deluged with electric light; of another a tea-perfumed parlor lit

by wax candles. Only the well-fed discriminate. The lomestic mouse has a more sophisticated face than the field mouse, but a starving eat never found that out, The green mind, like the green field, has more things growing in it than

you would suspect. If you would enjoy your infatuation never scrutinize it. The woman who takes in washing o support nine children is cheerful, but so few of us can be washerwoman

with nine children. Pygmalion turned a marble weman into a loving wife simply by loving her. Nearly every man has had a similar experience.

Love and pain are twins that nearly

very women has nursed. When for a moment I am privileged to see myself as others see mc I am astonished at the size of my smallest The woman who drands the common place may be sure that her suffer-

ings, at least, will be uncommen. The diamond star in a young girl's delicate hair is less brilliant than her fancies about life. A woman's gravity and brightness should be like the dusk and gleam of

a June shower-no chill in either. There is a type of man who thinks he can make a girl believe anything if he puts on a sincere look while say ing it. The young girl counts the minutes till her lover comes; the old maid counts the years since he went away.

We wouldn't object to time's flying if he didn't insist on dragging us along with him.

The most obvious fact of human life is its unutterable pathos.

BY A. F. GORHAM. Of all Leonardo da Vinci's pupils

Bernardino Luini perhaps approaches the great master the nearest. Many of Leonardo's pictures are now at tributed by the best critics to Luini. especially the "Christ Disputing with the Doctors," now in London, and the "Vanity and Modesty," in the Sciarra. palace at Rome.

Some of his best frescoes, such as the "Crucifixion," are full of splendid figures, and he was distinguished, like his master, by the warm, clear tint of his coloring. He has not, perhaps, received all the honor due him, as his work was so absorbed in Leonardo's; but he could never have achieved the highest rank among painters, as there was too much the same character in

his faces. Luini's finest frescoes are to be seen in the Brera, at Milan, which city is probably the richest in his pictures. The Brera contains the beautiful "Mother and Child," surrounded by a trellis of trembling roses, and the mother's face is very womanly and loving, but pathetic with the prescience of coming sorrow, while the happy child is plucking a lily which stands in a pot before him.

Little is known of Luini personally; but, like all the painters of his time, his pictures are full of religious en-

What Some Names Mean

mes of the principal Highland clans in McIntosh: the son of the First. McDougall: the son of Black Eyes. McOnnechy or Duncan: the own Head.

McGregor: the son of a Greek Man. McCuithbert; the son of the Arch-Druid. McKay: the son of the Prophet. Campbell: Crooked Mouth. Cameron: Crooked Nose. Stewart: His Stay or Support.—Liver-

pool Post.